

THE NEW YORK TIMES, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1966.

P 18

CHEATING IS FOUND AT U. OF MIAMI

2 Freshmen Confess Buying Copies of Stolen Exams

Special to The New York Times

MIAMI, Jan. 25.—A cheating scandal involving the theft and duplication of examination papers was under investigation here today at the University of Miami.

Dr. William R. Butler, vice-president for student affairs, said "three forms of the final examinations of large survey courses were taken." The forms were believed to have been those used in the natural science examinations on a scale never before attempted given to 1,000 freshmen.

Another spokesman said that two freshmen had signed statements acknowledging that they had purchased copies of the new methods of examination. They allegedly said they had passed the examination along to eight friends. How many other students might have received copies was not indicated.

The spokesman declined to confirm reports that the copies had been purchased for \$40 apiece.

Dr. Armin H. Gropp, vice-president for academic affairs, said there was a possibility the examinations would be voided and the students required to retake them.

The investigation disclosed that a professor's office had been broken into, his desk drawer forced open, and copies of the test removed.

Final semester examinations for the university's 10,000 full-time undergraduates began last Wednesday and ended today.

Names to Be Withheld

Dr. Butler said that in keeping with university policy, the names of those involved would not be disclosed.

Dr. Butler said the investigation report would be turned over to the university's Honor Council, which consists of eight students from the junior and senior classes and four faculty members.

The council has the power to decide on disciplinary action, including suspension or expulsion. Its decisions may be appealed to Dr. Butler.

The University of Miami is a nonprofit, nondenominational institution which was founded in 1926 just as the Florida land boom became a disastrous bust. Known as the "Cardboard College" in its early years because of its meager resources, the school expanded rapidly after World War II and today occupies a 260-acre campus in tropical Coral Gables and has an enrollment of about 14,000 students in all.

The university has been striving in recent years to lose an image as "Benton U." that it acquired in earlier years when its physical plant and enrollment expanded faster than its academic reputation.

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By ROBERT B. SEMPLE Jr.
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—One of the smallest items in the budget presented to Congress by President Johnson yesterday may turn out to have immense significance for America's troubled cities.

The item calls for "city demonstration grants" and will require, according to the budget, an initial appropriation of \$12-million, of which only \$5-million will be spent in the fiscal year 1967.

However, despite its modest size, the proposal represents the opening of Mr. Johnson's campaign a campaign pledged in the State of the Union Message to "rebuild completely" the natural science examinations given to 1,000 freshmen.

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officials, with state and Federal help, can pull together physical and social resources and focus them on critical urban problems, such as huge slum areas.

All cities will be invited to apply for demonstration grants. Those cities whose preliminary proposals meet Government approval will be given "planning funds" to develop the proposals further.

The cities will then submit their detailed plans to the Government. Those whose plans are accepted would get large amounts of Federal funds to carry them out.

Only the "planning funds" are provided for in the new budget. Congress will be asked for money to carry out actual rehabilitation in future years.

Officials emphasized today that there had been considerable tinkering with the plan at first. In addition, the proposal hints at new methods of examination. They said they had passed the examination along to eight friends. How many other students might have received copies was not indicated.

As described in the budget, the plan contains two depart-

ments of aid programs released by the new Department of Housing and Urban Development, funds of a competitive mechanism will be given to qualifying cities. Not all cities will qualify

to demonstrate how local planning grants, and even

but to supplement them; not to forsake the small community, but to help it avoid under-representation in decisions that affect its life."

That the President views the rural district approach as but the first step in a broadening attack on rural poverty, was illustrated by his announcement that he would soon appoint a commission on rural poverty.

The President said that there should be "parity of opportunity" between urban and rural populations.

But even with these new pro-

grams, the President said, "too few rural communities are able to marshal sufficient physical, human and financial resources to achieve a satisfactory level of social and economic development."

The basic handicap faced by the rural areas, he said, is that it is difficult, if not impossible, for small hamlets and rural counties to provide the complete set of public services that are necessary for their economic and cultural growth.

The answer, therefore, he said, must lie in combining the resources and planning of rural communities.

The proposed rural program would be modest in size. White House sources estimated that it would cost at most \$5-million in the coming fiscal year. But, if adopted, it would result in a fundamental change in the relationships between rural government units, particularly in broadening the county system of government.

According to White House officials, this district planning approach reflects the President's conviction that the present rural government system is not only too weak to support the necessary public services but also results in wasteful duplication.

"In one three-county area, farmers and businessmen joined forces to attract a poultry processing plant," said Dan E.

fewer for actual rehabilitation services; provide communications. And those that do qualify centers and so on. In short, to establish eligibility, they would have to certify. They will have to meet rigid new Federal requirements.

The second new aspect of the bill is that for the first time be followed by social renewal. The Government would funnel money directly to cities on an original mainly in-block grant basis, an approach that some cities have force on urban problems. Its long urged. Under present procedures, Federal funds are still secret. But accorded to cities through separate informed sources here.

Federal programs—urban renewal, one of its chief recommendations, public housing and so on. These programs normally re-areas, not by simply increasing cities to match, at least in part, the Federal outlay. Published programs such as urban renewal, because funds from one renewals or public housing, but program cannot as a rule be set up what one official using them.

However, if present thinking vastly changed criteria. Officials emphasized today holds, the Administration will not make unrestricted block grants. For example, some areas of several of our cities would probably be aimed at the White House since it first went to print in the budget. Specific areas like Harlem in New York or Watts in Los Angeles. In addition, recipient cities would pledge in advance to marshall their resources so that the funds would have direct impact.

For example, they would probably have to guarantee the support of private interests, such as labor unions and construction concerns; promise to locate, coordinate and improve health, education, welfare and employment.

Senate Panel Split Over C.I.A. Inquiry

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (AP)—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee was reportedly divided today over the desirability of inquiring into the secret operations of the Central Intelligence Agency.

Senator George D. Aiken, Republican of Vermont, said after the closed meeting that he doubted if the committee would approve setting up a subcommittee for the study, as proposed yesterday by Senator Eugene J. McCarthy, Democrat of Minnesota.

Senator McCarthy said, however, that he would not press for action on his resolution, and that in his judgment the committee ultimately would move to assert "at least some sort of formal jurisdiction, or take a more active interest" in the C.I.A.'s operations.

Senator Aiken said the committee had been sharply divided over the issue but that prospects for approval at this time "are very, very dim."

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